

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Jura at Portland.—The Mexican Question in the Spanish Senate—Count O'Donnell in favor of Gen. Prim—Sale of the Samar—The Battle at Frederickburg.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1863.

The steamer *Jura*, Capt. Acton, from Liverpool 1st via London, Derry 2d, and Cape Race 10th, arrived at 6 o'clock this evening with 101 passengers. Passer Taylor reported 10th, at 6 p. m., 80 miles west of Cape Race, passed a steamer supposed to be the *Europa*, bound east; 12 h., at 2 p. m., latitude 43° longitude 63° 4', passed a steamer supposed to be the *Angle-Saxon*, bound east.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Among the speakers at the Manchester meeting was the negro Jackson, known as Jeff. Davis's escaped co-conspirator.

The English journals were largely occupied in political and financial reviews of the past year, and speculations on the future. The financial editor of *The Times* predicts continued active trade with America. It says that when the war broke out, America held large stocks of foreign products. These are now mostly exhausted. She must consequently return not only to the old, but to a greatly increased volume of importation. The same results may be expected, whatever the war continues or not.

SPAIN.

Rumors had been current that Calderon Collantes had resigned the Foreign Ministry, but the latest dispatches contradict them.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial Usse extends the privilege of drawing bills of exchange to persons not following commercial pursuits.

JAPAN.

Late advices show Japan is in a regular state of revolution. Impost reforms were being inaugurated, and changes which will affect the interests of foreign countries. It is reported that the Regent had been murdered.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE'S NEWS.

The following is a synopsis of the news by the City of Baltimore, which left Liverpool Dec. 31, for New York:

The Summer had been sold at auction, at Gibraltar, for \$15,000. She will immediately be engaged in the Liverpool and Mediterranean trade.

The battle of Fredericksburg was the theme of universal comment in the English journals. Some regard it as most disastrous for the North, and others speak in a more qualified tone. All admit the gallantry of the Northern troops. *The Daily News* says they fought with bravery rarely equalled and never surpassed; and although failing signalized in their object, they remained at the end a great and powerful host. It casts the blight on the incapacity of the Union leaders. *The Times* thinks it is a tremendous disaster for the North, and conformatory of the almost universal belief that the Confederates are fully able to maintain their independence; and it ought to lead those who have influence in America to opinion to admit that the time has arrived for concluding the abandonment of a hopeless enterprise. It says no one can doubt that the Unionists fought well, for that they have done at all times; but more than unusual fortitude has awaited them. *The Times* awaits with interest for the development of its effects in the North.

The Star admits it was a repulse, but says it was a decided victory. It looks for no material change in the contest. Other journals suggest that it may be made the key-note for mediation and compromise. *The Herald* asks whether it is not the conjunction of events that shaped themselves in Earl Russell's mind as those that would render mediation warrentable.

In France says, after the battle of 13th, Mr. Lincoln had a long conference with the Minister of Finance, and the peace party consider this step taken as a desire for conciliation.

Mr. Spence, the Liverpool correspondent of *The Times*, again urges in that journal the recognition of the South as the first step towards mediation.

The Times devoted another editorial to the discussion of Gen. Butler. It says it continued in itself cannot be tolerated, and hardly calls for his removal.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech on the Lancashire distress, expressed the hope that the crisis had been passed, and that by March a decided improvement in trade would be experienced.

M. Foula made a financial statement that the French Government deficit for the year was 33,000,000 francs. The Mexican expenses for 1862 were 100,000,000 francs.

O'Donnell had spoken in the Spanish Senate on the Mexican question. He justified Gen. Prim's course. The claims of France were excessive. The real cause of the rupture was Almonte, who had deserted France. He appealed for a union of parties. The speech ended a question. The address to the Throne was then adopted—55 to 52.

It was rumored that Prussia sent a dispatch to Austria, threatening to withdraw from the Confederation if the Prussian proposals were rejected.

A pro-slavery in Poland during January had been discovered.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 2.—Coffee, \$700 to \$700 for good first. Stock \$5,000 bags.

Advice from Mexico stated that Gen. Forey would commence operations in the middle of January.

A circular had been issued by the Minister of Interior, desiring the Prefects of the Southern Provinces to report the municipalities not giving sufficient assistance for raising brigades, that they may be dissolved. The Minister states that he reckons upon the cooperation of the National Guard, and wishes the Prefects to complete their organization.

Gen. Dona and another officer, who served under Garibaldi in winning Sicily, has been arrested at Naples by order of the French Government.

The appointment of Gen. Wilson, Ambassador of Brazil, to Paris, was very offensive, as before the Radetzky campaign, he obtained permission to inspect the Piquemont Fortress, and was found acting on Radetzky's staff, when the catastrophe at Novara occurred.

The ministerial journals deny that Mousnier de Sartiges had requested the Italian Government to restore the private property of the King of Naples, seized by Garibaldi.

It was reported that the conference of the representatives of the protecting powers of Greece will shortly be held in London to settle the question of the cession of the Ionian Islands.

The Russian diplomatic circular shows a coincidence of views of Gorchakov and Earl Russell on the Danish question.

WEATHER REPORTS—JAN. 13, 1863.

BOSTON, Mass., 8 a. m.—Thermometer 38°. Wind N. W. light. Clear.

BALTIMORE, Md., 8 a. m.—Thermometer 39° below zero. Wind W. Fair.

KINGSTON, C. B., 8 a. m.—Thermometer 10° below zero. Barometer 30.33. Wind light S. Weather clear.

MONTEBELLO, C. P., Jan. 13, 7 a. m.—Thermometer 11°. Wind N. E. Wind S. Weather clear.

MONTEBELLO, C. P., Jan. 13, 7 a. m.—Thermometer 11°. Barometer 30.17. Wind W. S. Fair and clear.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13, 8 a. m.—Thermometer 38°. Barometer 30.05. Wind E. Weather dull and mild.

TORONTO, Ont., 8 a. m.—Thermometer 39°. Barometer 30.05. Wind E. Weather dull and mild.

HALIFAX, N. S., 8 a. m.—Not received.

PORTRAIL, Me., 8 a. m.—Thermometer 22°. Wind N. Present.

BOSTON, Mass., 8 a. m.—Thermometer 38°. Wind N. W. Weather clear.

BOSTON, Mass., 3 p. m.—Thermometer 34°. Wind E. S. E. Weather clear.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 3 p. m.—Thermometer 35°. Wind N. E. Cloudy.

NEW YORK, 9 a. m.—Thermometer 36°. Wind N. E. Cloudy.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 9 a. m.—Thermometer 39°. Wind N. E. Weather cloudy.

HALIFAX, N. S., 3 p. m.—Thermometer 42°. Wind N. E. Weather clear.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3 p. m.—Thermometer 40°. Wind light. Weather clear.

PORTLAND, Me., 6 p. m.—Thermometer 35°. Barometer 30.45. Wind S. Weather fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 6 p. m.—Thermometer 43°. Barometer 30.45. Wind S. Weather fair, good trade.

DOVER, Mass., 6 p. m.—Thermometer 35°. Wind N. W. Weather clear.

GUERNSEY, C. I., 6 p. m.—Thermometer 14°. Barometer 30.35. Wind light. S. W. Weather fair and clear.

RUMSEY, C. I., 6 p. m.—Thermometer 40°. Barometer 30.35. Weather calm and clear.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

New-Year's Day at Port Royal—Gathering of the People at Camp Sixto—Holding of the President's Proclamation by a South Carolinian—Flag Presentation—Response by Col. T. W. Higginson—Grand Barbecue—Songs, Speeches, &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 2, 1863.

New-Year's Day of 1863 will be the day of days to the United States of America, next to the Fourth of July. Henceforth it will not be simply a time of reunions, gentlemanly calls, or wine and coffee sippings for form sake, but a day hollowed by sacred memories, and radiant with the grandeur of a great and noble deed, which, with one bold dash, has cleaned our country's flag of the darkest stain that ever polluted the escutcheon of a prosperous and Christian nation.

Nothing has been harder to do, in the Department of the South, at Port Royal and other islands, than to convince the colored people that they were free, and that the Government, or Yankees, as they call us, were in earnest. Christmas was to most of us, mere a sad day. And Gen. Sixto, who spares no effort which lies in his power to disabuse their minds, and inspire them with confidence, issued his proclamation inviting the people to assemble at the headquarters of the 1st S. C. Vols., on the 1st of January.

Missionaries, ministers, superintendents and teachers, officers and privates (friendly to the blacks), joined heartily in the work. Ten became were slaughtered and roasted, in true barbecue fashion. The word went out far and near, but the people were mischievous ones told them it was a trap to force them into the army; others that they were to be gathered in steamboats that would run them to Cuba; others that they were to be got away from their homes and sent into exile.

The day was sublimely beautiful. The old year passed into the new with one of the most magnificent sunsets human eyes ever looked upon. A moonlight so clear and serene as to seem like day, followed, and ushered in the new era, cloudless, pure, and grand. At an early hour the people began to arrive at the camp-ground, and despite their fears, thousands were there.

The exercises were opened by Chaplain Pelegier, of the 1st S. C. Vols., followed by General of Volunteers, followed by the band of the 5th Maine Volunteers. Judge Braithwaite of Wisconsin was introduced by Col. Higgins as a son of South Carolina, who, twenty-five years ago, on this very ground, acknowledged the rights of man, and the wrongs of Slavery, by setting all his people free—by giving up all of what the world called property—for conscience sake. It was meet that he should this day read to them the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America.

As the chief took his position on the front of the platform, a spontaneous cheer went up from the people. With a voice almost choked with emotion, and yet lofty and far-reaching, that document, which to-day gave him Liberty to three millions, was read, often interrupting by cheers.

At its close the Proclamation of Gov. Sixto was read, and to know how much the colored people, the old and all others engaged in the Port Royal Mission, love and respect him, one should have heard the twelve deafening cheers that burst forth from hearts already overflowing with gratitude and joy.

The following ode, to the tune of "Scots wha hae wi' wi' Wallace ladd," written by Dr. J. C. Zachar, formerly of Cincinnati, was sung with acceptance:

Years of burning Africa's soil,
Lip upon lip of unfeasted tell;
Your shouts from every hill resound—
To-day you are free!

A band of young men, with a young choir, struck up a strain that broke a tyrant's chain,
And took the lion by head and mane.

Beneath his aye,

To-day you hear a nation's voice,
To-morrow you have the plowman's chance
Forever, ever to rejoice.

Onward, onward, onward, ye sons of valour,
Onward, onward, onward, ye sons of liberty!

Onward, onward, onward, ye sons of freedom,
Onward, onward, onward, ye sons of光荣!

Onward, onward, onward, ye sons of man,
Onward, onward, onward, ye sons of God!

Onward, onward, onward, ye sons of valour,
Onward, onward, onward, ye sons of liberty!

Onward, onward, onward, ye sons of freedom,
Onward, onward, onward, ye sons of光荣!

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